

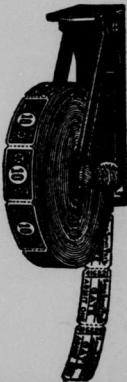
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It's up to you, perhaps, to give the family a start or encouragement in the saving habit. There's not a better way than by putting a substantial, safe little bank around the house where they'll see it constantly.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1910.

No. 51

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE NEGRO?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

We may as well make up our minds that the American negro will never go to Liberia for the purpose of forming a negro republic. He is here to stay. He came in the first instance, not because he wanted to come but because he was compelled to make his home in America. It's a pathetic story—this story of the imported African who now furnishes about one-seventh of our entire population. Other races of immigrants, by contact with our institutions, have been civilized. The negro has been only domesticated. The very qualities of manliness and intelligence which are essential for citizenship in a democracy were systematically expunged from the negro race through 200 years of slavery. The stronger independent type was practically eliminated. It is true that the negro's present condition is not altogether the result of his slavery to the white man. Back of this slavery are centuries of barbarous existence, the influences of which are still being felt. Not many centuries ago, the negro was brother to the beast in the jungles of Africa. It cannot be expected that the negro will leap from this degradation to a position of equality with the white race in the short space of a couple of hundred years. It took the white man much longer than this to acquire his present supremacy.

The negro and the white race are in many ways indissolubly linked together. In many respects, the welfare of one depends upon the welfare of the other. The low standard of living among the negroes keeps down the wages of the whites. If the negro is content to live in a miserable hut, dress in rags, subsist on the poorest kind of food, the wages of the white man, engaged in the same kind of work, will be constantly pressed toward the same low level. The higher the standard of living among the negroes, the higher will be the standard of the white people in the same occupation and in the same territory. If the negroes' tendency is toward criminality there is constant incitement to criminal tendencies in the white man. Crimes committed by one race provoke crimes on the part of the other. If the negro is diseased it will be difficult to prevent the spread of the contagion among the white people. It is only as the negro can hold his own in the community as a producer that the white man will respect him. It is only as he does a man's work in the world that he will find the place that should belong to him.

But the elevation of the negro race cannot, in all fairness, be left in the hands of the negro, himself. He is entitled to the help and co-operation of those who have been more highly favored than he. One of the principles of organized labor is never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of his creed, color or nationality. But the policy of organized labor must be not merely negative but positive. It must honestly face the problem of the negro in the labor world, and announce a policy which shall be constructive and in harmony with the spirit of brotherhood, upon which the entire movement rests.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Protest Against a Grave Abuse

It is proposed by the government of the United States to increase the postal rates on second-class matter in order to help make up the annual deficiency of the post-office department, which amounted to \$17,479,770 for the fiscal year ended last June.

Here is what President Taft said in his message to congress: "A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of transportation is three and a half times as great."

Commenting on this paragraph, the New York "Tribune" said: "An Indiana representative has just sent home, franked, sixty-one mail sacks full of seeds. Two venerable abuses are thus illustrated. The government should not be expected to furnish seeds in such profusion for anybody who will take them either to plant or to feed to the chickens, and it should not be expected to deliver non-perishable freight matter of that character by mail."

The proposal to penalize the weekly and monthly periodicals of this country should be viewed with alarm. It is an attack on the doctrine of free press. It is not the right remedy for the situation, and will simply result in throwing men and women out of employment and causing weekly and monthly papers to discontinue publication. Instead of narrowing the influence of the press, or centralizing power, it should be the aim of a progressive government to do the very opposite—preserve every avenue of education and enlightenment for the people, and restrict the abuses that are bound up in the work of carrying the mails.

During the year quoted there was a profit of \$80,000,000 on letter postage. To offset the heavy loss on weekly and monthly publications, Frank Hitchcock does not propose to install a parcels post that would free the country from the annual pillage of the express companies; nor abolition of the outrageous abuses of the franking privilege; nor further revision and more rigid inspection of the extravagant and frequently dishonest contracts with the railroads and steamship lines. No, instead of introducing these reforms, the authorities suggest a prohibitive rate on newspapers of weekly and monthly circulation, as well as magazines.

A protest of formidable dimensions should meet the policy of the government. Letters should be written to the representatives in congress from the various districts. The press is actively engaged in showing the injustice of the plan, and in pointing out the places where economy is sorely needed.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKMEN.
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25.

Mutual and Stock Companies; Savings Banks vs. Annuities.

To the People. Letter No. 31.

Under the organization of a purely mutual life insurance company, the policyholders elect the trustees; they are entitled to a vote, either in person, or by proxy, and every dollar paid to the company in premiums, rent, interest and profits is returned to the policyholders, less the actual expenses of management. Every dollar of assets, in the way of property, bonds, money, etc., held by a purely mutual life insurance company belongs to the policyholders. It isn't "rich corporation" in reality, but "rich policyholders." In other words, you can liken it to a great savings bank, with thousands of passbooks out, called policies, each one of them worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and constantly increasing, piling up funds to provide for loved ones in the event of death, and for the depositor in old age as well.

There has never been a purely mutual, old line, all cash premium company that attained any considerable business and then failed.

A purely mutual life insurance company has no capital stock. The failures have been assessment companies, fraternal orders or stock companies.

A life insurance company organized on a stock basis, or with a capital stock, is controlled and managed exclusively by the stockholders.

The person holding the majority of the stock, the same as in any other stock corporation, is entitled to the most votes; consequently, one man can control a stock life insurance company.

A portion only of the dividends or surplus earnings of a stock company goes to the policyholders, and in some cases no dividends at all are paid to policyholders, but all earnings of the stock company are retained by the stockholders.

Stock life insurance companies write what is called "non-participating" insurance, which means that the policyholders do not share in the surplus earnings of the company. In consideration of this, the premiums of stock companies are usually a little lower than in mutual companies.

Savings banks are offered as a panacea for all of the evils which may overtake those who have made no other provisions for the future. But they are entirely inadequate and unsuitable.

There is not much in common between savings banks and a system of life insurance. Deposits are made in banks in the hope of continued life, health, and continued earnings; but life insurance is taken with a realization of the uncertainty of all these things. The slow accumulation of savings, however steadfastly adhered to, cannot supply a fund which may be needed tomorrow on account of a sudden and unforeseen misfortune; but by life insurance the workman, if his earning capacity admits of any saving, may provide for all contingencies, even if they arise tomorrow.

The purpose of life insurance is to distribute the misfortune of the one among the many, and no individual effort of any nature—especially savings banks—can supply its place.

Even in the matter of provision for old age, the savings bank has a certain disadvantage as compared with life insurance.

The man of scanty earnings, for whom any

saving is difficult, does not need to make provision for old age, but merely for the probability of the invalidity which comes with old age. It costs a man at age twenty-five or thirty only about one-half as much to provide for the contingency of old age, through a purchase of an annuity, as it would to provide for the certainty by a savings bank deposit.

The workman who cannot save enough out of his earnings for the latter may provide for the former; in other words, he can make twice as liberal provision by way of annuity as by a deposit in a savings bank.

At the age of 20 it would cost to purchase a deferred annuity of \$100, to commence at the age of 65, only \$6.50 per year, or \$123.20 in a lump sum in any old line company. But it would require a savings bank deposit of \$235 at the same age to raise the same annuity, computing interest at 3 per cent.

The advantages of the saving deposit are obvious, in some aspects; but scientifically considered, either from the standpoint of the individual or of society, the annuity plan, or insurance, satisfies the requirements in the case of the workman whose wages is little above the absolute minimum of the cost of living, and the savings bank does not.

Another form of deferred non-forfeitable life annuity at age 21, would cost annually \$32.68, quarterly \$8.66, annuity to commence age \$51, of \$100 a year, in the event of lapse or death prior to expiration of premium paying period the premiums paid, except those for first two years will be returned or paid to beneficiary, as the case may be. In event of lapse after first two years, an annuitant is given the option of a paid up annuity in proportion to number of premiums paid. No medical examination is required for this form of policy.

The impressive fact connected with insurance for the wage earner is his economic insecurity. He is continually in a state of unstable equilibrium. However satisfactory and secure the present may seem the future must be clouded with uncertainty and apprehension of possible disaster. His prosperity for the present moment depends upon his capacity for labor and his employment at a living wage; but that gives him no assurance as to the future.

As long as his daily wages are exhausted in meeting his daily needs, the workman is gambling upon his possible immunity from accident, sickness, or other misfortune.

Letter No. 32 will deal with accident insurance.

"TO ENCOURAGE THE OTHERS."

Edward F. Cahill, as "The Candid Friend," contributes a page weekly to the San Francisco "Call." One noticeable feature—or a number?—is Mr. Cahill's picture occupying a central position. His bravery has been more or less a theme of discussion, for while his pen shows a journeyman's skill, yet his inability to classify for entrance in a beauty show is evident, although it is extremely possible the photographer had an "off day" when Mr. Cahill faced the camera. However that may be, last Sunday's "Call" contained this nugget in "The Candid Friend's" page:

"A partly critical and partly complimentary friend writes through the medium of the Gridley 'Herald' to inquire:

"Why in thunder do you print your ugly mug alongside the rugged and refreshing pages you write? Isn't it glory enough for you to see your name in 18-point display and read your own stuff in cold type? I'll bet a dollar (if the editor of the "Herald" ever pays me) that you blush when you look at your Hibernian visage set in a framework of linotype slugs. But if you're no prize beauty you're a first class writin' man."

"Thanks. I can't help my face. It is produced here to encourage the others."

Men and Measures

D. D. Sullivan, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was injured last Monday. Mr. Sullivan is foreman of the pressroom of the state printing office. A bale of paper weighing nearly a ton fell on his right foot, and the accident will necessitate absence from the office for several days.

One of the largest milk distributing companies of New York announced on February 1st that the price of milk would be reduced from 9 cents to 8 cents a quart. It had been rumored during the recent milk investigation as to why the price was arbitrarily raised to 9 cents a quart on November 1st last that the cost would be reduced last Tuesday.

A new union has been organized in Alameda county, a local of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Sixty-two firms in Great Britain have adopted the system of profit sharing for employees. The number of men affected varies from 73,000 to 79,000. The South Metropolitan Gas Company of London was the pioneer of this movement, and many other gas companies have followed the lead. Of the last twelve instances of profit sharing recorded, ten are gas companies. Other branches of industry are supporting the new doctrine.

Sam Chung of Sacramento has recognized defeat. He violated the city laundry ordinance. Evidently Sam had money, for he carried an adverse decision from the justice's court to the superior court, and then on to the appellate court of the district and the supreme court of the state. The attorneys figured on appealing to the supreme court of the United States, but Sam thought the distance too far and the probabilities too great, so he parted with \$84 of the \$100 fine, the remaining \$16 having been taken out by staying sixteen days in the city prison.

Last week Lord Northcliffe of the London "Times" tested his anti-trust paper, produced at his mills in Newfoundland. Pressroom experts state that for all practical purposes the paper is excellent.

San Francisco now has a permanent organization to promote municipal ownership. Thirty names were subscribed to the constitution last week, and another meeting was held last Wednesday evening.

An improvement club at Mukilteo Mill, state of Washington, is leading a fight against Japanese. It is claimed that instead of having a thriving little city of twelve or fifteen hundred people, the Asiatics have throttled and tied it as securely as can be. Women are at the head of the club, and they are determined to convince any doubters that Japanese immigration is one of the worst things that could happen for a community where white people live, or intend to live. They have shown conclusively that wages have been reduced below a reasonable standard for the whites, and the insolence and undesirable features of Asiatic civilization are a detriment to the advance of any community.

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If your dealer cannot furnish this number WE WILL.
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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE SITUATION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

By Andrew Furuseth.

Through the operation of the "Welfare Plan," which the Lake Carriers' Association is seeking to impose upon seafaring men of the lakes, it is sought to gain absolute control over seamen of all grades, not only while they are at work and in the immediate employ of the Lake Carriers, but also while they are idle or at play.

The ship owners of the lakes have organized a union into which they propose to compel all seamen in their employ to enter. They propose to issue certificates of membership and to compel all of their employees to accept those certificates by refusing employment to any one who shall refuse to "stand in." This certificate of membership is accompanied by a record discharge book, in which the master of the vessel is to write his opinion of the employee. If he can conscientiously write "good" or "fair," he is to return the book to the seaman, fireman or junior engineer as the case may be. If he cannot conscientiously give a character of "good" or "fair," the book is to be retained by him and forwarded to the Lake Carriers' office. If a seaman in any way incurs the displeasure of the master of the ship or the Lake Carriers' Association, his book is withheld and from that moment he is blacklisted. This Employers' Union binds itself to pay in case of death from accident, incident to employment, that is to say, on board or in line of duty to any ship included in its membership, a given sum as a death benefit. It further proposes to pay a shipwreck benefit. All such benefits, of course, being contingent upon the seamen being in good standing in the Ship Owners' Union at the time of his death or wreck of the vessels on which he is serving. On joining this union, the applicant must tell all about himself; where he was born, where he went to school, where his people are living, what he has been doing; then his personal description is taken, birth marks or other peculiarities not to be forgotten, so that as complete a system of identification as may be determined upon, either now or in the future, may be obtained. When the seaman is out of work, either temporary in the summer, or for longer periods in the winter, the Lake Carriers will furnish assembly rooms in the principal ports, with attendants chosen by themselves, and those who frequent those assembly rooms are to have the preference of employment if their record is otherwise good and satisfactory. Thus the seaman is to be under espionage while out of work or at play, and under constant supervision while in employment, whether at work or at rest.

System of Espionage.

One of the most brilliant of English writers characterized a vessel as a prison, with the additional chances of being drowned. Here is a welfare plan that does not give to the ship all the characteristics of a prison, but which carries this system to the seamen's shore life. On joining this union, the seaman must pledge himself to go in any vessel where he is sent, to work with any man chosen by the ship owners as his ship mates, and to work under any officer which the Lake Carriers' shipping agent may choose to select for him. How much more could the Lake Carriers claim from the seaman if they bought him on the auction block? Here is a system of supervision, espionage, control, obedience and humility unparalleled outside of a well regulated prison.

The Lake Carriers claim that this system is necessary in order to maintain discipline.

Discipline is obedience to the rules of the service. It consists of—

First: A sound mind in a strong and healthy body.

Second: Sufficient training and experience to be able to promptly obey orders of superiors in the work to be done.

It is for this purpose that the army puts the green hand through the recruit drill and carries him onward until he is a thoroughly trained unit in the army corps; trained to do what is needed under all conditions; trained to prompt obedience to orders. This of necessity carries with it a knowledge of the language of the different officers in charge. It is to obtain this same condition of body and mind that the enlisted man in the navy is put through the drill at the naval training station, and later on all kinds of work that he may have to perform in peace or war, in danger or in play, on the man-of-war. When he has learned to so control his muscles that he can obey orders given, and to so control his mind that he is willing to obey them, he is considered a disciplined man and a body of men being of this development is called a disciplined force.

The Trust Wants Serfs.

That the Lake Carriers' Association did not have such intention in the past was proven in the 58th and 59th Congresses. Then they so skillfully and persistently opposed the standard of individual efficiency in men to be employed by them on their vessels, that they did not only set at naught the recommendation of the Slocum Commission, but the recommendations of President Roosevelt himself.

The kind of discipline that includes skill and experience was not wanted then; that it is not wanted now, except upon terms absolutely agreeable to the Lake Carriers' Association, is proven by the fact that in 1908 and 1909 they locked out all their skilled seamen and imported to the lakes, especially during 1909, men and boys from everywhere, men who had never served on the sea, lake or river before, men who were unable to understand the orders given, and who therefore lacked all the essential elements of discipline. Some of them might have had the willingness to obey orders, nearly all of them lacked the ability and training.

No wonder, therefore, that the last season was unparalleled in disasters to machinery, boilers, vessels and locks at the canals.

It is not disciplined men that the Lake Carriers' Association wants—it is chattels. The law-making power of the United States changed the status of the lake seamen from serfdom to comparative freedom. The Lake Carriers' Association is endeavoring to restore the serfdom. The seamen are struggling against the ship owners' purpose, and having the persistency and the intelligence the seamen are bound to win.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS DAY LABOR.

In a decision rendered a few days ago by the state supreme court, the right of Los Angeles to employ day labor in the construction of the Owens river aqueduct, instead of letting contracts to the lowest bidders, is upheld. Two injunction suits had been filed against the city to compel it to let contracts for construction on competitive bids.

When bids for parts of the work were opened, it was found that the lowest were higher than the estimate of the city engineer, and recourse was had to the employment of day labor, with the result that the saving brought the cost below the engineer's estimate.

The supreme court holds that day labor may be employed by the city whenever it is deemed advisable, even when bids for the work have been called for.

"There is no instrument whose sound proclaims such vast internal satisfaction as the drum. . . . If monotonous the one note of the drum is very correct. Like the speaking of great nature, what it means is implied by the measure. When the drum beats to the measure of a common human pulsation it has a conquering power, inspiring us neither to dance nor to trail the members, but to march as life does, regularly in hearty good order, and with a not exhaustive jollity."—George Meredith.

"The heroic soul does not sell its justice and its nobleness. It does not ask to dine nicely and sleep warm. The essence of greatness is to perceive that virtue is enough. It does not need plenty and can very well abide its loss."—Emerson.

W. R. Sutton of London left nearly \$10,000,000 for the purpose of erecting dwellings for workingmen's families. Accommodation is being provided for 300 families, and the rents will vary from 6½ cents to \$2 a week. A bath will be provided in each tenement.

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FOSTER'S MASTERPIECE.

Frank K. Foster, whose death was recently noted in these columns, was generally recognized as one of the country's ablest exponents of the labor movement. Probably the best example of Foster's comprehensive knowledge and compelling eloquence is his address in reply to President Eliot of Harvard University. The speech was delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on February 21, 1904, and has since been universally commended as a masterly exposition of the subject. We herewith re-publish the address in full in four parts:

PART IV.

Our final word, upon this point, to the academy and to the general public, is this:

Trade unionists are inferior to no other class in the community in proper respect for law.

We demand, in the name of the great statesmen who handed down to us the benison of free institutions, that we be permitted to exercise the inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution, until these rights are abrogated, not by judicial decision, but by the voice of the sovereign people, speaking through their representatives.

We shall ever maintain, in the words of Lowell, that "Discussion is the very life of free institutions."

We are not criminals. We are fully content that any law breaker in our ranks shall suffer the consequences of his conduct, but to those who would fasten down, by judicial coercion, the safety valve of peaceable persuasion and free speech, we commend these words of Curran, the great Irish orator:

"If you doubt of the horrid consequences of suppressing the effusion even of individual discontent, look to those enslaved countries where the protection of despotism is supposed to be secured by such restraints."

Replying to a question as to whether a non-union minority in a given establishment had the right to work for less than living wages, to the detriment of the union majority, President Eliot said: "I should say the minority had a right to do as they pleased."

The trade union reply to this question would have been, "Legally—yes! Morally—no!"

The trade unions have never sought to abridge the legal rights of men to sell their labor how, when and where they please. Indeed that right is the very thing insisted upon by the trade unionist for himself, for it carries with it the right to refuse to sell his labor, unless under conditions of which he approves.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the following extract from the joint agreement entered into between the carpenters' unions and master carpenters of this city:

"In carrying out this agreement the parties hereto agree to sustain the principle that absolute personal independence of the individual to work or not to work, to employ or not to employ, is fundamental and should never be questioned or assailed."

A like proposition obtains in most of the joint agreements signed by unions in this vicinity.

But we do most emphatically deny the moral right of men to sell their labor under conditions which make for the injury of their fellows. The entire question resolves itself into the issue of the utility of trade unionism as a whole.

If the aims and objects of organized labor are in accord with the best interests of society, if its efforts are commendable in trying to raise and maintain the standard of living, to obtain more wages and shorter hours, better sanitation and safeguards in factories, less overwork for women and children, more mutual helpfulness among the workers—then the non-unionist has no moral right to act as a counteracting agent to these efforts.

The time has long gone by when it was neces-

sary to apologize for the general purpose of trade unionism. There is, we hold, no mathematical proposition capable of more positive demonstration than is the proposition that trade unionism is a mighty force working, as a whole, for the benefit of the wage earner. The workingman who sets himself up in opposition to this demonstration, by the very act testifies to his own mental incapacity or moral perverseness.

But, in actual practice, society sternly qualifies and limits this same right to labor, which our critics claim is inalienable in the individual. It fixes conditions under which many kinds of work may be performed, regulates location and safeguards the very nature of the work. It denies even the legal right of a man to do work which constitutes a nuisance to his neighbors. When public safety demands, it limits the hours of labor, as on railways. When religious custom prevails, it punishes secular labor done on the Sabbath. In many ways it declares that the right to labor, instead of being inalienable in the individual, is governed by its relation to the public welfare.

In the trade-union decalogue, an essential commandment reads, "Thou shalt not steal—thy neighbor's job."

President Eliot's Faneuil Hall judgment upon that industrial excrescence, politely known as the strike-breaker, shows a most gratifying scaling down of the rating which he had formerly accorded the deadliest foe of unionism.

We are therefore encouraged to believe that the more thoroughly our friend gets to know our enemy, the less he will like him.

The very personnel of professional strike-breakers is such as to render ludicrous and even grotesque the assertion that they are at all afflicted by conscientious scruples or heroic motives. If they have consciences at all, the article is so minute as to be invisible to the average eye, and their heroism is of the brand so cheap, that measured with that of the Swiss who fell defending Louis XVI, it is as "a satyr to Hyperion."

I do not know whose conception inspired or what city or canton made provision for carrying out the idea which the genius of Thorwaldsen incorporated in his immortal Lion of Lucerne, commemorative of the fidelity and bravery of the men who confronted undauntedly the sweep of the sword of the revolution and who perished at their posts. Even the radical historians have freely granted that these men were heroes—of their kind.

But let us ask President Eliot to apply his illustration more aptly, and to tell us whether he believes any city or community of the mountain republic would have erected such a statue in honor of Swiss soldiers who fell fighting against their own country, even though these soldiers had shown themselves as intrepid as William Tell, as heroic as Arnold Winkleried?

For the mere mercenaries, the Dugald Dalgetts, we may have a feeling of pity, or even possibly of qualified admiration.

It is probable that every one in this audience has at some time or other visited at Concord that memorable spot "where the embattled farmers stood" when they went on strike against King George.

As you are all doubtless aware, at the end of the bridge where the redcoats formed their battle line, a rude and uncarved stone records the fact that there sleep two of the Hessians slain by that "shot heard 'round the world."

The cause for which they fell was that of a tyrant, their very names are unchronicled, their ashes rest far from their native land, yet it is certain that few patriotic citizens who note these humble graves fail to feel a throb of pity at the thought of the fate of these nameless hirelings of the British King.

No, my friends, it is not the mercenary spirit in which the professional soldier serves which in-

spires our deep-rooted abhorrence of the strike-breaker. It is because he is a traitor to his class and kind. He is kin to the Benedict Arnold who received for the attempted betrayal of his country the deserved contempt of those to whom he sold himself. He is the Iscariot of the industrial world, but, unlike his prototype, he has not the saving grace to hang himself.

Well might President Eliot say of this kind of man: "Generally the chances are that he is not under the guidance of the kind of motives we admire," and possibly we shall not now be accused of exaggeration if we make this a trifle more emphatic and say that he is under the guidance of motives which have been universally despised and condemned by honest men in every age and clime, in every profession and station, in every phase of human activity—with the one exception of the academic approbation awarded him when his treachery is directed against wage earners.

Are we but minute replicas of the Standard Oil Company, the steel, shipbuilding, beef and other commercial sponges, which absorb the surplus values created by labor?

We had never suspected it until President Eliot told us that "The fundamental motive and spirit

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of these two monopolies are precisely the same. Both propose to prevent competition."

But the prevention of competition is a method, not a motive.

The spirit animating the trust is commercial; the spirit animating the trade union is humane. Trust magnates seek greater profits; trade unionists seek to protect their physical, mental and moral standards.

Trade unions do not water their stock, bribe legislatures to permit them to create fictitious values, nor crush out competitors by underselling them.

The trade unionist, it is true, does seek to remove the competition of cheap labor, not by destroying the non-union laborer, but by seeking his co-operation in the advancement of his, the non-unionist's interest.

We must respectfully decline, therefore, to be classified as a Siamese twin with the edematous trust at the other end of the connecting ligament.

President Eliot tells us that "the limit of the successful exercise of the tremendous power such a combination of two monopolies promises is to be found only at the limit of the consuming power of the population." This "consuming power," he says, "rises in civilized countries from generation to generation, and has risen prodigiously during the past hundred years."

Here, again, we entirely endorse his statement.

We do not, however, share his fear lest the limit of this consuming power may be soon arrived at.

In our mind's eye we behold an illimitable perspective of the wants, desires and aspirations of the common folks of the world, which must be satisfied before this danger will loom large on our horizon.

While hundreds of millions of the world's workers are not properly housed, clothed and fed; while hundreds of millions more are barren in mind and dormant in faculty, we feel that trade-union energy may safely be directed toward enlarging their consuming capacity by increasing their purchasing capacity.

Said Ira Steward: "There is nothing too good for a man."

Wait till the volition of the labor sellers of the world is thoroughly aroused and manufacturers need not fear any lack of markets for their products.

He who considers trade unionism solely upon its objective side must lamentably fail of an adequate conception of his subject.

It is no chain of accidents which binds together the millions of trade unionists, but the strong links of a conviction, tempered in the fire of adversity and welded on the anvil of experience.

Back of this mighty movement of masses of men broods a living and uplifting thought.

As the Concord poet sings:

"And what if trade sow cities
Like shells along the shore,
And thatch with towns the prairie broad
And railways ironed o'er.
They are but sailing foam bells,
Along thought's causing stream,
And take their shape and sun color
From him that sends the dream."

"It is a far cry," said James Russell Lowell, "from the cave man to the university."

"It is a far cry," say we, from Gurth, born thrall of Cedric the Saxon, to the American craftsman, calling no man master.

You have taught us by your practice, oh, captains or industry and of finance, the lesson of association. With Shylock, we repeat, "It shall go hard, but we better the instruction."

Your lockout antedated our sympathetic strike; your blacklist was the precursor of our boycott; your corporation stimulated our co-operation.

We are for peace, but with Sydney we exclaim, "No peace without liberty."

We are for democracy, and we say with that greatest of British statesmen, Gladstone, that "trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."

What agency in this and other commonwealths has been such a factor in inaugurating and carrying on the agitation for direct legislation through the initiative and referendum—the system which would make our government a democracy in reality—as has that of the trade unions?

We make no claim to perfectibility, chase no St. Simonian will-o'-the-wisp. We may say with the wisest of the Greeks when his wide wanderings had ceased, "We are a part of all that we have met."

We sometimes choose agents who are false to their trusts, but hardly as frequently as do the people as a whole in the political arena, and Sunday school teachers have been known to run away with trust funds and trusted church members to hypothecate money contributed for widows and orphans.

But we do not condemn republican institutions because of corrupt office-holders, or the church because of its black sheep. We ask like tolerance from our critics.

We are, sometimes, narrow-minded, often err in judgment, and possibly too frequently lay more stress on our rights than on our duties.

But, in conclusion, when all is said and done, we profoundly believe that, measured by the test of actual accomplishment, no other instrumentality has contributed so largely as the trade union to the betterment of the conditions, to the development of the solidarity, to the awakening of the aspirations of manual laborers.

And, finally, this central truth remains, that the ideals of trade unionists may not be differentiated from the ideals of civilized humanity at large.

To obtain a fair return for useful labor, to be able to provide for times of sickness and old age, to place those dependent upon one in security against want, to obtain sufficient leisure to enable one to lay hold of those things which make the possibilities of human life larger than those of the existence of the brute creation—these things are the universal desire of civilized men, as well as the objects sought to be attained by trade unionists.

The trade union is not a theory, but a fact—a fact which cannot be wiped out by judicial thunders, civil processes or martial law.

It has become an integral part of the social structure, and will so continue until its work is done.

Its mobility will enable it to adjust itself to whatsoever new conditions may arise. Its ideals will mount higher and higher under the impulsion of all those elemental forces inherent in free institutions, which broaden the knowledge and increase the capacities of mankind.

Therefore, gentlemen of the university, of the counting room, of the professions, we bespeak from you the full recognition, not only of the durable nature of our structure, but of the inevitability of its existence.

We shall welcome your honest criticism, weigh well your helpful suggestions, and according to our light shall continue in our endeavor to obtain for the sellers of labor higher standards of material comforts, of intellectual development, of broadened manhood.



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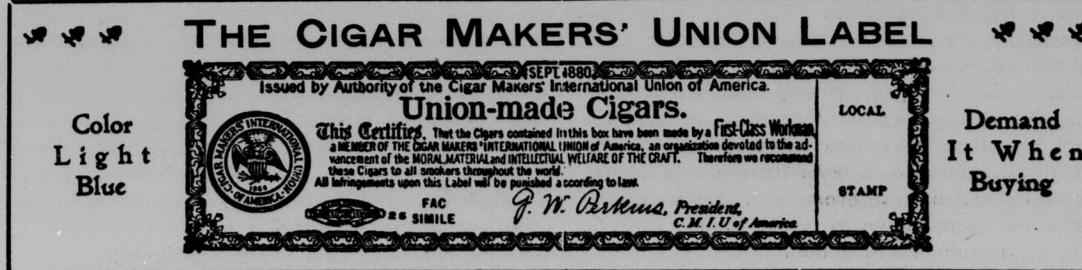
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1910.

"Today is your day and mine, the only day we have; the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great world we may not understand, but we are here to play it and now is our time."—David Starr Jordan.

Mayor Hibbard of Boston has begun a \$50,000 libel suit against "Collier's Weekly" on account of an article entitled "Tammanyizing Boston," in which he is charged with having formed a league "with a politician at the apparent order of the republican senators."

The suggestion to install a union label department in this city should be followed out, for there are many unions almost entirely dependent upon the emblem of living conditions. One need of San Francisco's union life is a more pronounced stand for the label. It does not occupy the position it should in the marts of supply and demand.

Pittsburg has had plans drawn for a \$50,000 municipal abattoir. Meat dealers will deliver the stock. It will be butchered free. It is figured there will be a saving of 14 per cent to the dealer, and that the consumer will benefit to a similar degree. It remains to be seen where the consumer will eventually land, but the idea of combating the packers is good, and should be extended along other lines.

The protest of the sailors against the custom of some judges of shipping lawbreakers to sea has received the support of the United States commissioner of navigation. This gentleman has instructed all shipping commissioners "to decline to ship men convicted in a criminal court for whom an engagement may be sought as an alternative for the penalty prescribed by law." This is as it should be. The followers of the sea have a right to protection, and their calling is both honorable and necessary.

The arrival last Sunday of 191 Hindu laborers has forcibly drawn public attention to a grave menace. This is the record number of turban men to arrive in one day. Of course they carry their caste prejudices with them, and these are so elaborate as to defy description. The cold weather is deadly for these Hindus. They succumb to pneumonia and kindred complaints. Their work is inadequate, their very cheapness is costly to the American people, and they show not the slightest semblance of ever being able to "assimilate." Even if they are British subjects, self preservation is more desirable than the greed of railroad and other corporations who import these undesirables from their native heaths. The caste system is so pronounced that a starving Hindu has been known to refuse food because it came from undedicated hands!

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE VS. PUBLIC GOOD

[This editorial appeared in the "Labor Clarion" of December 4, 1908. A similar situation prevails now in San Francisco, and we reproduce and affirm our previous article.]

In the controversy existing in San Francisco between the municipal authorities and the United Railroads, there is presented a situation that calls for careful consideration.

The streets of a city belong to the people thereof. At least that is—or was—the popular impression. As we look back, there may come a doubt into the collective mind as to whether or not we, as citizens, have superior rights to those possessed by corporations. Let us start out with that assumption.

There is no doubt that, practically speaking, one large business concern owns and operates the street railroads on Market and Sutter streets, as well as on innumerable other thoroughfares. In order to run cars through to the ferries, the United Railroads wants to use tracks that belong to the city, without paying a fixed rent or agreeing to permit a municipally-owned railroad, should one be constructed, to use the same track. Every reasonable suggestion whereby a compromise might be reached has been scorned by the United Railroads corporation. The answer, in effect, has been that the rights of the people are not worthy of consideration.

The convenience of the public is seriously disturbed. To have a journey broken within such a short distance of the destination of nearly one hundred per cent, or to use the small horse cars that every progressive citizen had hoped were relegated to the civic scrap heap, are not solutions to a predicament calculated to appease the average mind. Particularly is this true during winter time. The commercial bodies, storekeepers, proprietors of hotels, and the disgruntled travelers, want the city officials to permit the Sutter street cars to use the outer tracks because the negative policy "is hurting business" and interferes with the public convenience. As a consequence, there has been raised a hue and cry in which the obstinacy of those in authority has been referred to in unequivocal terms.

There are many things that "hurt business." There are more things that hurt the community.

If, in obedience to the cry of those referred to, the main street of San Francisco should be turned over to the railroad company, without return—adequate or otherwise—what would be the result? Simply that we would give away a valuable franchise, a priceless heritage, for the sake of strengthening the position of a corporation that has merely a dollars and cents interest in the city's advancement. Besides that, we would contribute to the comfort of those who travel over the street concerned in the controversy.

What relation has the "public good" to the situation? The very important relation of preventing inroads dominated by the commercial instinct, of doing all possible to preserve inviolate that which belongs to the people—not merely today, but tomorrow, as well—and of complying with the insistent, though quiet, desire inbred in every community to recognize as sacred that which pertains and rightfully belongs to the city. The streets form one of the main planks in this doctrine. When a railroad company refuses to pay a nominal price for the use of a street, declines to permit a suggestion that, some day, the city may have the privilege (!) of using a few blocks of track, and otherwise deports itself as superior to the people whose presence is the only real asset a street railroad combine has, then truly it is time to uphold the hands of those who are battling against the doctrine of convenience.

The San Francisco Labor Council has long advocated the ownership of public utilities by those who pay all the price and secure none of the profits—in fact lose from every standpoint.

THE VISIT OF JOHN Z. WHITE.

Direct legislation is a plank in organized labor's platform. One of its ablest—if not ablest—exponents is John Z. White, union printer of Chicago, and a gifted speaker.

It may be interesting to know that men and women all over the land subscribe to a fund that enables Mr. White to travel and talk on this vital topic. In these days, with the growing desire to return to the people the power of government, it is readily seen that direct legislation is an important factor to that end.

Mr. White says that the difference between the people of Oregon and the people of California is that in Oregon the people invite themselves to vote, while in California they are invited by others. Having the power of the initiative, the referendum and the recall—the three great principles making direct legislation complete—creates a responsibility which the people realize fully and are glad to assume.

Those who, having the right to vote on laws and fail, voluntarily disfranchise themselves, and have no right to complain if a minority, by voting, decides a question.

The visitor to the Pacific Coast recited the history of the struggle in Chicago against the "gray wolves" in the city council; how they were finally overthrown and other men put in; how the new men developed to be worse than the old. In getting rid of the "wolves" the people rested, left the conditions which made graft, dishonesty and crime possible, unchanged. The people struggle to secure good laws, work for years, and then after the laws are enacted it is discovered that the legislature and the supreme court strip them of vitality.

Mr. White cites extracts from the journal of the proceedings attending the framing of the constitution of the United States showing that the constitution does not give to the people the right of self government, and the framers of the constitution never intended that the people of the United States should be self-governing. Illustrating the practicability of direct legislation, he showed that it means only those methods of framing and enforcing laws which are applied by business men to their private affairs. By direct legislation the people, not members of the legislature, the governor and the supreme court, would have the say on whether a law should be enacted. If the legislature enacted a law displeasing to the people, the people could, by direct legislation—using the referendum—vote down the bad law. If a law is desired, the people by direct legislation—availing themselves of the initiative—present the law to the voters and pass it. If an official, a "servant of the people," grafted, squandered the public money, or used his office for dishonorable purposes, the people by direct legislation—resorting to the recall—could unseat the undesirable servant.

It is simply applying the methods of private business to public business, continued Mr. White. Because a servant had been elected for four years does not mean that he shall hold office four years notwithstanding his acts during that time. Direct legislation would result in almost entirely abolishing graft, scandal, robbery, and extravagance at the expense of the people.

He illustrated how bills were "pigeonholed" by committee chairmen in the legislature; how good measures were killed; how votes were traded, a representative agreeing to vote for a dozen bad measures in order to secure votes for one good one. And then, when that good measure has survived both houses, signed by the governor and punctured by the supreme court, its author would not know it, nor what it really meant to do. With direct legislation, this juggling would be impossible, the people would pass the measure, not a few men "misrepresenting the people."

"Popular government," says Mr. White, "is the only stable government that can be instituted."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**A Man Who is Consistent.**

Harris Weinstock has said and written many things of the trade union that show him to be an observer of unbiased mind—one who is prompt to recognize the necessity of organization among the workers. This paper has reproduced several articles from Mr. Weinstock's pen, and has commented on his splendid tribute to the eight-hour day before a body of professional men and merchants in the Palace Hotel before the fire.

Last Saturday evening, at the annual banquet of the California Metal Trades Association, held in the new Palace, Colonel Weinstock responded to the toast "Employer and Employee." He said in part:

"That employer is ignorant, indeed, who cannot read in the signs of the times that organized labor is here to stay. It has come to stay because it ought to stay. I say this, not to workingmen, seeking their applause, but to you employers, as an employer—a man graduated from the ranks of the wage earners and for more than thirty years an employer and a member of the so-called capitalistic class. I say, God help that country where labor is not permitted to organize."

Colonel Weinstock told of his study of the labor question in Europe, where he found that on the continent, with the employers opposing the unions, strikes and lockouts had increased four-fold within five years. At the same time the English employers, dealing directly with the unions on a friendly basis, had reduced strikes 30 per cent in ten years, and reduced by 80 per cent the number of days' work lost from industrial disturbances.

In Russia, to form a union meant exile to Siberia. The result is seen in a steady decrease in the efficiency of Russian mechanics. In Turkey, the government forbids the organization of the toilers, and, as a consequence, the men are reduced to compete with their own infant children in the factories. The employers all have this cheap labor, and none gets an advantage that brings a profit.

* * *

Liberty for Mexico.

Mrs. Hattie Guitierrez de Lara is engaged in the work of interesting trade unionists and friends of humanity in the situation in Mexico, where despotism reigns.

There are now in the penitentiary at Florence, Arizona, three Mexican political refugees (Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera), who were convicted on the charge of "a conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws." This charge was brought against these men only after repeated attempts on the part of the Mexican government to have them extradited to that country. Having failed in this, Diaz, who is the Mexican government, has employed every means to keep them in prison.

The men were kept in the Los Angeles county jail for about 18 months (8 months of which time they were not permitted to see any of their friends or relatives), without a trial. They were finally taken to Arizona and tried, and were found guilty of the charge above mentioned.

Their time expires July 31, 1910, and as there is an indictment hanging over them in Del Rio, Texas, there is no doubt but what they will be re-arrested simultaneously with their release.

Financial assistance is needed to help the imprisoned men. There is no doubt that they are the victims of political vengeance, and their efforts to advance the lot of Mexico's people is directly responsible for the Diaz heavy hand. Mrs. de Lara will speak wherever opportunity affords in behalf of the great issue of human freedom.

L. Guitierrez de Lara, it will be remembered was arrested in Los Angeles on a trumped-up charge. He was released after a long legal fight.

He has started on a lecture tour that will take him to Washington, where his plea for humanity in the south will be taken up by no less a power than Senator La Follette. Some time ago La Follette met de Lara in Los Angeles, and advised him to come to the national capital to seek support. He promised to bring the Mexican situation before congress. De Lara accepted the invitation. If the west will back up the fighting senator from Wisconsin, the story of "Barbarous Mexico" may have a happy ending within a very few months.

* * *

What Does Liberty Mean?

Some writers and orators, who know less about the labor question than they do about the North Pole, declare that trade unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to a "dead level of sloth and incompetency," says "Boyce's." This is just as true as to say that the seats in a car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up. The "liberty" to work for starvation wages is not a right; it is a wrong, it is an injustice, it is an oppression. It represents real liberty just as much as a gold brick represents real wealth. What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own. No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.

The free man today is he who has some money in the bank, who is out of debt, who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can, personally, or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering. In small industries, where two or three workmen labor side by side with their employer, they have a large measure of personal liberty without belonging to any organization. They are, in such cases, on familiar terms with their employer, and are really more like partners than hired men. But in the gigantic plants that now exist, one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth the wage earner has found out by experience. The only way to overcome this shrinkage of the workman is by means of organization. The union is the only expedient by which a workman in a large plant can remain a man instead of becoming a mere number.

* * *

Even Sacramento Has the Germ.

The grand jury of Sacramento county has found things. Its experience is not uncommon. Other towns have had to chronicle similar conditions. The substance of the report is contained in this paragraph:

"The county today is paying from fifty per cent (50) to one hundred per cent (100) more for paints and oil than the material is worth in the open market, and the county is today paying from fifty per cent (50) to five hundred per cent (500) more for hardware, pipe, fittings, tanks, plumbing and repairs than the material and work is worth or could be purchased in the open market."

It does seem strange that the business of a community should be looked upon as "game" for the despoiler. Usually the individuals engaged are upright in their dealings one with another in their private transactions, but the collective capacity, where one really acts as trustee for all, is viewed as an opportunity not to be permitted to pass by without some graft—that is, in the minds of a few.

The city of the future will see a change. It isn't either as popular or easy as it was to despoil the common property.

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY."

By M. Grant Hamilton

Without knowledge thereof, the antagonistic employers' associations are performing a valuable service for the trade unions. Opposition of the character exhibited in the Buck Stove and Range Company's case indicates an irrational concept of human relations.

The objects to be attained by these associations is entirely predicated upon union destruction.

Experience unfolds a history that destruction of humane effort to elevate the standard of men for the purpose of gratifying purely commercial and selfish motives, finally metes out its own destruction.

Under the combined and persistent policy of bitter warfare, our movement is becoming more thoroughly solidified. The purposes of these employers are becoming more apparent to the general membership, and the feeling is growing that the union is the only method whereby the interests of the wage earner can be protected.

While the Manufacturers' Association is conducting its "no quarter" battle, the unions are growing in efficiency and strength. Greater opportunities are presented to place our cause before the public, and with an increasing understanding of the objects sought by the unions, the future must declare them in accord with the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Condemnation and hostility for any cause founded upon justice and equal rights may for a time prove a temporary arrestment, but their influence will eventually fade, and the efforts of the true stand out in greater relief.

The occupation of men engaged in an effort to deprive wage earners from retaining a fair share of their production is not a philosophy that will stand the test of time.

Political economists of the "me only" kind have no thought further than that economy which brings to the manufacturer an ever-increasing profit. The economists of the genuine sort appreciate that ability to consume is equally as important as the ability to produce.

Increasing consumption of the manufactured products can only be attained by increasing the ability of the wage earner to purchase these products. The candle can be burned at both ends, but its light is not materially increased.

DEATH OF BEN HANFORD.

Ben Hanford, veteran socialist leader and prominent trade unionist, died in New York city on January 24th. He had been in poor health for some time. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861, Mr. Hanford was early apprenticed to the printing business, and joined Chicago Typographical Union in 1879. During late years he was active among the trade unionists of New York, having affiliated with New York Typographical Union. The deceased was an able speaker and a gifted writer. Socialism was his life work, and he was a candidate for vice-president on that party's ticket during the campaigns of 1904 and 1908. The world is poorer by the death of Ben Hanford, and yet the gainer by reason of his love for humanity and his work.

Speaking of the big coal strike in Australia, Cardinal Moran said that "no doubt at no distant day the mines would be gradually resumed by the state, and the disastrous record of strikes forever closed." The laws lately adopted by the Australian government are exceedingly stringent on those in any way connected with a strike, provided, of course, the parties are wage earners, and last week President Bowring of the National Miners' Association was sentenced to one year's hard labor, another official drew an eight months' term, and others received sentences for smaller periods. The charge was "obstructing work at the mines during a strike."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 28, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected. The correction being that inasmuch as there were three members of the Board of Directors of "Labor Clarion" to be elected for long term instead of two, the minutes were corrected to read that the three receiving the highest vote should serve long term.

Credentials—Garment Workers—Sarah S. Hagan, May E. Cummings, Mamie Meiers, Margaret Seaman, Anna Culberson. Delegates seated.

On motion election of officers was made a special order of business for 9 p. m.

Communications—Filed—From Hon. Julius Kahn, pledging co-operation in the request of the Council to further home industry on government work. From Direct Legislation League, notification that Mr. White will lecture on direct legislation on Friday evening, March 4th. From Machinists' Union, No. 68, stating that California Saw Works were unfair, all statements of their agents notwithstanding. From the A. F. of L., receipt for check for \$40, payment for copies of proceedings of A. F. of L. convention. From Machinists, No. 68, Boiler Makers, No. 25, Boiler Makers, No. 205, Waiters, No. 30, and Milkmen's Union, enclosing donations for Asiatic Exclusion League. From Horse Shoers, No. 25, pledging themselves to \$2.50 per month for six months toward organization of migratory workers. From Stablemen, No. 404, enclosing donation to Swedish workers. Referred to Executive Committee—From Broom Makers' Union, requesting declaration of boycott on the McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant street. Referred to Secretary—Reply from management of Argonaut Hotel stating that they would confer relative to complete unionizing of that house. Referred to "Labor Clarion" and copy sent to Building Trades Council—From Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, O., stating that the Loew Manufacturing Company had broken faith and that all unions in the metal trades were on strike against the said firm.

A communication was received from the A. F. of L., stating that it was the duty of the Council to admit Steam Shovel and Dredge Men's Union, No. 29, as a duly affiliated local, and that they were affiliated with the A. F. of L., through the International Longshoremen's Association. It was moved that the union be admitted to membership, and that its delegates be seated; carried.

Communications on this matter were received from J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 29, T. V. O'Connor, president I. L. A., and T. J. Dolan, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of the Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.

A communication was received from the Iron Trades Council, requesting the endorsement of a proposed letter to be sent to the board of public works urging that the eight-hour provision in the charter be strictly adhered to, and be inserted in all contracts awarded by said board. Moved that the request be endorsed, and the secretary so notify the board of public works; carried. Communication from the Post Office Clerks was received, requesting endorsement of Council to Senate Bill No. 3731, amending section 1753 of the revised statutes, relative to civil service. Moved that the amendment be endorsed and secretary to notify senators and congressmen from California; carried.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Many new members being initiated; Acme Grocery Co. antagonistic to organization. Retail Clerks—Thank unionists for support; are growing in membership daily. Broom Makers—Chinese-made brooms being sold in local market; prices raised on account

of scarcity of broom corn; McKenzie broom factory unfair. Pile Drivers—Progressing nicely; complaint about ad of Gray Bros. in local labor journal. Bookbinders—Souvenir post cards printed in San Francisco should receive support of all friends of labor. Bakers—American Baking Company's affair about to be adjusted; will report at next meeting. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; no union people employed therein; Lurline Baths fair to this union.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended on the requests of Printing Pressmen, No. 24, and Press Assistants, No. 33, that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Schmidt Lithographing Co., Second and Bryant streets; concurred in. A communication was read from the Allied Printing Trades Council endorsing the request of the two unions, and one from Schmidt Lithographing Co. stating that they had no differences to adjust. The committee reported that the wage scale and agreement of the Chauffeurs' Union was laid over for further consideration; also that they had instructed the secretary to communicate with Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, Garment Workers, No. 131, requesting their appearance by committee before the next meeting of the committee.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Election of Officers—There being no opposition to the following-named candidates for their respective offices, President Kelly declared them duly elected in accordance with section 2, article 6, of the constitution: Vice-president, B. B. Rosenthal; recording and corresponding secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, Jas. J. Kenny; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees—J. W. Spencer, O. E. Henley, Chas. Schuppert; organizing committee—Miss Minnie Andrews, John O. Walsh, Herman Elbing, D. P. Haggerty, O. E. Henley, Chas. Erickson, Miss Rose Myears, Louis Basenach and W. G. Desepet; label committee—Sarah S. Hagan, C. Schoenfeld, Max Licht, Jos. King, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Anton Wahl, R. L. Cammack, Martin Noonan, Frank Salsbury, Wm. Gimbel and Benj. Schoenhoff; Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, Patrick O'Brien and Wm. Rusk.

The chair appointed the following tellers and judges: Tellers—Bros. Taback, O'Grady, J. J. O'Brien, Ronan, Desepet, Schoenhoff, Spencer, Siskron, Horan, Olivia, Tattenham. Judges—Bros. Bowlan, Fields, D. P. Haggerty, Guinee, Beck.

The tellers reported 184 votes cast; the following receiving the highest number of votes for their respective offices, the chair declared them duly and regularly elected for the ensuing term: President, J. A. Kelly; treasurer, David McLenan; executive committee—Bros. Rosenthal, O'Connell, Doyle, Cantrowith, Himmel, Fleischman, McTiernan, Shuttleworth, Rose, Miss R. Myears, Decker, O'Brien and Perret; directors of "Labor Clarion"—Bros. Roche, Menke, Lomasney, Radebold; law and legislative committee—Paul Parker, Theo. Johnson, C. H. Parker, M. J. Roche, M. E. Decker. Bros. Menke and Lomasney having received the same number of votes for director of "Labor Clarion," it was the sense of the Council that they settle the question as to which should serve the long term.

Receipts—Garment Workers, \$10; Laundry Workers, \$20; Hackmen, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$6; Barber Shop Porters, \$6; Bartenders, \$10; Gas Workers, \$10; Glass Blowers, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Cooks, \$12; Upholsterers, \$6; Carriage Workers, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Boat Builders, \$6; Soap Workers, \$4. Total, \$120.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3; messenger fee, \$1; stenographer, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Jas. J. Kenny, \$15. Total, \$89.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

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MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 24, 1910.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Spooner in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Regular order suspended to give a committee from the California Co-operative Meat Company opportunity to appeal to the Council for endorsement and support.

Credentials—Machinists—James T. Coleman, William Stewart, F. Duarte. Bakers—W. M. McDuff, Cy Cooey, August Schwedhelm. Delegates obligated.

Communications—From Journeymen Tailors, No. 266, and the firm of Lancaster & Rehor, anent the difficulty between them; referred to executive board. From Typographical Union, in the matter of the Piedmont Press; referred to executive board. From A. F. of L., requesting Council to state its case in connection with the unseating of the barbers' delegates; referred to executive board. From the Franklin Association, anent printing going out of Oakland; filed. From A. B. Raymond, delegate from Beer Bottlers, No. 293, purposing to bind delegates to forego meat, butter and eggs for a period of thirty days; lost.

Special Order of Business for 9 o'clock—Proposition to interest organized labor, an Industrial Savings and Loan Association on co-operative lines, referred from previous meeting as a special order; referred to executive board.

Bills as set forth in the secretary-treasurer's report were ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Bakery Salesmen—Amicable settlement of the Cape Ann Bakery matter. Bakers—Demand on part of boss bakers for their label. Cooks and Waiters—Injunctions against picketing the Royal Restaurant thrown out of court.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—Recommendations in connection with answering the appeal of the barbers, date and details of ball, and relating to penalizing members of the board absent two consecutive meetings without valid excuse; concurred in. Exposition Committee—Reported the elimination of J. H. Suits by other promoters; committee instructed to make him party signatory before contract would be ratified. Orphanage Committee—Reported State Building Trades Council as having taken over the Union Man's Orphanage; committee discharged. Business Agent's report—Received and recommendations concurred in.

New Business—Request of Delegate Brush of the teamsters for adoption of Industrial Savings and Loan measure; referred to executive board.

Report of secretary-treasurer read and adopted.

Adjourned at 10:45.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. W. SEFTON, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum program next week will certainly commend itself to admirers of the highest standard of vaudeville. "Seldoms' Venus," which will be the headline attraction, has proven a sensation in Europe and this country, and is a most remarkable exhibition of "living marble." The Five Mowatts will introduce a club juggling act which is renowned for its precision, dexterity and rapidity. Kate Watson, Gus Cohen and their company will present a one-act pastoral called "The Hoosier Girl." Madame Panita, the celebrated European flute virtuoso, will be a delightful feature. Next week will be the last of Gus Edwards' "Kountry Kids," Arthur Whitelaw and Prato's Simian Cirque. It will also conclude the engagement of that splendid artist, Julius Steger. A novel series of motion pictures will terminate the performance.

**VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.
Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
January 28, 1910.**

Called to order at 7:30 p. m., L. B. Green acting president. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Retail Clerks—B. S. Heller and Bernardo Kelley. Electrical Workers—J. W. Ganzhorn and Didier Veillieux.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Initiated one. Retail Clerks—Initiated thirty-two, have several applications; installed officers and had banquet. Machinists—Initiated two; sent contributions to B. & O. strikers and switchmen of North America. Barbers—Adopted new by-laws. Electrical Workers—Elected officers. Carpenters—Voted \$25 to campaign of union endorsements of candidates for city offices; ask aid of Council in matter of two non-union carpenters employed at Starr Mills; referred to executive committee. Federal—Had visit from labor temple committee; will act on endorsement of candidates at next meeting.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to constitution separating offices of secretary and treasurer adopted.

Nominations and Election—Secretary cast the ballot for following officers—President, George M. Jewett; vice-president, L. B. Green; secretary, John Davidson; treasurer, Frank M. Dickey; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. Sullivan; trustees—L. B. Leavitt, W. H. Green, J. W. Ganzhorn; statistician, J. B. Dale; executive and organizing committee—L. B. Leavitt, Charles McArvary, C. B. Harding, Frank M. Dickey, Leroy Hayes, Al Clarke; law and legislative committee—J. B. Dale, John Boyan, John Davidson; municipal committee—L. B. Leavitt, J. L. Sullivan, John Frezille; union label committee—C. B. Harding, Charles Fischer, C. A. Brown.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

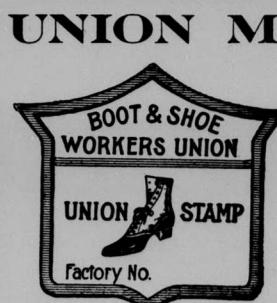
CALIFORNIA WILL SHOW PICTURES.

The pictures of the Union Printers' Home will be exhibited at the California Theatre, on Broadway, between Stockton and Grant, commencing next Sunday afternoon, February 6th. Manager Michaels gladly availed himself of the opportunity of showing his patrons the slides of the health resort and home for aged trade unionists maintained at Colorado Springs. The California Theatre is a comparatively new house of entertainment, and presents a high-class show. Friends are requested to note the program for the coming week.

Sporting editor: "Just what do you understand by the term 'poetic license'?" Literary editor: "Broadly speaking, it is that singular provision in the constitution of the universe under which poets are permitted to exist."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises.



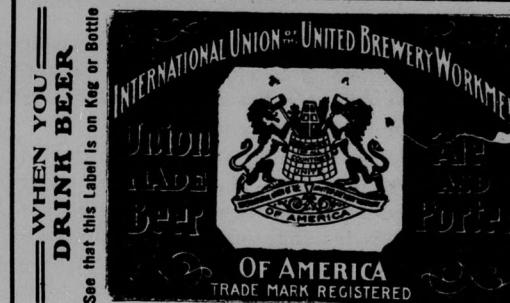
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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

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400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

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Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office. Phone KEARNY 3373. ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

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Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer**UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!**

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

Later advices say that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco during the last week of April.

The cooks' helpers have donated to the barbers' fight for a half-day of rest in each week. An additional business agent has been employed, owing to the large increase in membership during the last few weeks.

A committee representing the Allied Printing Trades Council has been appointed to consider the advisability of securing a branch department of the government printing office for San Francisco.

Progress is meeting the efforts of the ship scalers to have their agreement signed by the employers. The committee has received the hearty co-operation of the Labor Council officials.

The molders are planning a benefit for one of their members who lost his right arm while working at the trade. Particulars will be supplied later. This instance of an unfortunate nature shows that the trade union is interested in more than merely caring for the economic interests of its members.

Mrs. Hattie Guitierrez de Lara is addressing the unions in behalf of the Mexican Liberty League. The central bodies of San Francisco and Los Angeles have endorsed the objects of the league, and the "Labor Clarion" takes this opportunity of commanding the agitation for extending the principles of human freedom.

The sugar workers celebrated their seventh anniversary last Saturday evening.

E. J. Brais, J. Soderberg and James Watt, a committee representing the tailors' international, arrived in the city last week. The purpose of the visit is to try to solidify the trade followers by presenting the claims of trade unionism to the members of the independent organization.

Max E. Licht, president of the retail clerks' international, has returned from a visit to San Luis Obispo, where he strengthened the local organization. Mr. Licht expects to do considerable traveling in the interest of the clerks, and is meeting with success in the efforts to have the wages paid women set at a bare living standard.

The district council of gas workers has opened headquarters at 308 Fourteenth street, where George W. Bell may be found.

Charles H. McKenna of the pile drivers died on January 27th. He was born in Connecticut fifty-one years ago.

The grocery clerks obligated sixteen applicants, and received requests from eleven for affiliation at the last meeting. A call for the clerks' card is the best way to assist this organization.

The Labor Council has endorsed the request of the Iron Trades Council to ask the board of public works to insert an eight-hour clause in all contracts for public improvements and machinery needed for the water supply system and other bond projects.

E. H. Misner of the machinists has informed Lodge No. 68 that the work of organizing Los Angeles is progressing, and that ultimate success is sure.

Clark G. McMillan of the musicians died on January 27th. He was thirty-seven years old, and a native of Iowa.

The San Francisco post-office clerks, the Los Angeles photo-engravers, and the Los Angeles bookbinders have lately joined the California State Federation of Labor. The Kern County Labor Council and the Sacramento Federated Trades Council have pledged their support to the proposal to organize migratory labor.

John D. Moller of the butchers, whose death at Tonopah was noted in a previous issue, was buried last Sunday. The interment was conducted by the deceased's old associates.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

By W. G. Zoeller.

Washington is going into another spasm of investigation. This time it is the increased cost of living. Simultaneously with this contemplated investigation, several citizens' alliances, manufacturers' associations and other friends (?) of labor are foisting upon the public a travesty in the form of a meat boycott. As a sideshow, the Hearst newspapers are publishing vegetarian menus, supposedly for working people, although the cost of same is somewhat elevated. Of course, the flour trust, bread trust, wholesale grocery trust, fish trust, and the sawdust manufacturer in Battle Creek, et al., have no objections. As our Battle Creek friend says: "there's a reason."

Some of these philanthropically-inclined gentlemen would like to see organized labor take a hand in this boycott. But labor is either doubtful as to the motive of this movement, or else places meat in the same category with stoves—most likely the former idea is more generally accepted.

Several unions have suggested government slaughter houses, but as yet none of the capitalistic newspapers have taken any notice of labor's considerate suggestion. If this idea would receive as much enthusiasm as the ridiculous boycott, we could afford to overlook this fallacy. But since capital has the "say so" in Washington, the increased cost of living will probably be attributed to the gold production, the tariff or obversely to high wages, or some other explanation sufficient to satisfy public sentiment.

Since labor is most concerned in the matter of high living expenses, it would not be out of place to study this question from labor's own viewpoint—not from that of those who would save us the trouble of doing so. The proposition reminds me of the story of the small boy whose miserly guardian gave him a cent to go to bed supperless—the boy missed his cent in the morning. These worthy gentlemen are endeavoring to help the suspicious workers in quest of their cent.

Our government statistics show an increase (since 1896) of about 43 per cent in living expenses, and about 18 per cent in wages. It is significant, then, that wages cannot keep pace with the cost of living, since competition has been on the decline. In other words, while labor has increased its wages, the buying power of its wages has been reduced because capital owns and controls the necessities of life—the product of our labor—and can manipulate the market to its own advantage. If the government owned the abattoirs, there would be no such manipulation of meat prices.

In many European countries the slaughter houses are owned by the government. There is no diseased meat sold, no bribery of officials. These things are almost unknown in Europe. If the government would acquire the ownership of abattoirs, it would be a stepping stone in evolution. The time would not be far off when government acquisition of railroads, mines, mills, factories, etc., would follow.

Thus the workers would indirectly own and control the machinery of production and distribution, and receive the full product of their labor. Organized labor is awakening to the fact that the worker cannot control the cost of living while capital owns the product of his labor. Therefore municipal ownership and government ownership are endorsed by the unions wherever these questions arise. But mere endorsement does not suffice.

As the pen is mightier than the sword, so is the ballot mightier than the strike; and when labor uses this weapon as a means to the ultimate end, it will forever settle the question of wages and living expenses. Although the masses are theoretically free and independent, the fact still remains that there is a distinction without a differ-

ence between chattel slavery and wage slavery. As John Adams in the congress of 1776 said:

"That as to this matter, it was of no consequence by what name you called your people, whether by that of free men or of slaves. That in some countries the laboring poor men were called free men; in others they were called slaves; but the difference was imaginary only. What matters it whether a landlord employing ten laborers on his farm gives them annually as much as will buy the necessaries of life, or gives them those necessities at short hand?"

The term "wage-slavery" does not sound very pleasant, but the reader will no doubt agree with John Adams on that point.

FROM THE CLEVELAND METAL TRADES.

To all Central Bodies and Affiliated Unions of America, Greeting—We desire to again call your attention to the strike of machinists, molders, pattern makers, sheet metal workers, brass workers, blacksmiths, engineers, firemen, electricians, polishers, boiler makers and mechanics' helpers of Cleveland, against the Loew Manufacturing Co., because of its violation of the agreement with the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland. Since the strike, we have met with some success through the assistance of several central bodies in having their products held up and kept from being placed in the breweries, etc., and with a little more effort on the part of our sister central bodies, we can bring this company to its senses.

The Loew Manufacturing Company manufactures beer bottling machinery, filters, pasteurizers, the Loew adjustable die stock, and Victor dies for plumbers and pipe fitters. It is very difficult for us to get any line on where the firm is sending its machinery, owing to fake addresses when leaving the works, and therefore we must depend largely upon the assistance of our fellow-unionists in the different cities where the work is going, to locate it on arrival.

We therefore appeal to you again to do your utmost in assisting us in bringing this firm to understand that an agreement made with a labor union is as sacred as one made with its own class. Do not pay any attention to the claim of its agents that the strike is settled, for it is not, and will not be until the company renews its broken agreement.

Feeling assured that you will remember that an injury to one is the concern of all, and that you will get busy on this matter at once, and thanking you in advance for whatever you may do, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
HARRY VOLLMER, President.
FRED L. BAUMGARTNER, Secretary.

The Oakland carmen have adopted an excellent plan—holding primary elections until but two names are left on the official ballot for each office. This will prevent the selection of a man who may secure the plurality vote, but who would not be the choice of the majority. This has been done in San Francisco unions, and the endeavor to ascertain the wish of the majority should be encouraged.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

SELDOM'S VENUS, Incomparable representation of the World's Plastic Statuary; FIVE MOWATTS; KATE WATSON, GUS COHEN & CO.; MADAME PANITA; GUS EDWARDS' "KOUNTRY KIDS"; ARTHUR WHITELAW; AUGUST PRATO'S SIMIAN CIRQUE; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week and Brilliant Success—JULIUS STEGER and CO. in Ruth Comfort Mitchell's Musical Dramatic Playlet "The Way to the Heart."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Thrust and Parry

Harrison Grey Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles "Times," has an article in the January "Sunset" magazine describing the southern city. After telling of its beauties, progressiveness, and business facilities, Mr. Otis refers to its "moral and material asset—industrial freedom." There are numerous other adjectives used to depict the writer's intense delight over the industrial position of Los Angeles.

It is idle to prate of "industrial freedom" these days. There is no such thing, and Mr. Otis knows it. This is proved by his efforts to organize his printers in a society known as the P. P. F.'s., and the innocuous life and death of that "union" is a by-word in printing-trade history. With capital organized, and business interests solidified, as they are in Los Angeles and every other city, the wage earners are helpless unless they avail themselves of exactly the same method for self-protection. The trade-union movement of Los Angeles, though not particularly strong, is the best help to secure living wages and conditions both among the organized and unorganized workers. "Industrial freedom" looks good to H. G. Otis. It has aided him to mass a few millions of dollars. It does not look so good to the man who works long hours for a pittance, and to whom the desire to support a family in accordance with accepted American ideals is just as strong as that possessed by Mr. Otis—perhaps stronger.

"The price of shoes is going up. Official announcement to this effect is made by the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association. The association says that the existing high price of leather and materials makes the increase necessary, but that the new prices will be so adjusted as to 'permit the addition to each grade of such value as will compensate the wearer for the increased cost.'"

This is a very kind way of concealing the horse shoe in the glove. Why not advocate softer sidewalks in order that shoes might wear longer?

"The plain truth is that the American daily newspaper, with a few honorable exceptions—no one of which is to be found in San Francisco—has practically abandoned the higher functions of journalism."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

The above is a criticism from a critic—one who knows. When it comes to the question of "abandoning the higher functions of journalism," the "Argonaut" has an expert knowledge of what is implied. Note its attacks on the trade-union movement for the purpose of gathering in a few more dimes as one of many examples.

"Extravagant spending of the family income by the house wife, and a lack of system in its management are responsible for much of the hardships in the homes of the poor; and only by teaching the women how to spend, can we improve the situation."—Professor W. C. Mitchell, University of California.

Professor Mitchell is assistant professor of commerce in the state's department of economics. For his services, according to the "Blue Book," he receives \$1800 a year. He is a bachelor. Possibly the latter position in life gives the professor a long-distance view of family relations as they should exist. It is oft-times the man who theorizes who poses as an authority. If the professor earned an average income of less than a thousand dollars a year, had a wife and several children to support, found that Bradstreet's index of commodity prices showed an increase of living expenses of 61 per cent since July 1, 1896, would he be likely to blame "extravagant spending by the wife" as the cause of his efforts to pay the grocer and boycott the butcher?

CO-OPERATION OF CHURCH AND LABOR

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

When I speak of the church, I mean the organized church; and when I speak of labor, I mean organized labor; for this is the only way that they can co-operate. Individuals may help in bringing about better conditions, but if reform is to come through the church, it will come through the organized church; and if reform is to come through labor, it will come through organized labor. It seems to me that every man who professes to be a Christian should be identified with the great organization that stands for the principles of Christianity, even though it may not interpret these principles in every detail so as to meet with his approval. Just so, every workingman who believes in the elevation of the human race, should become identified with the trade union, even though there may be some things in organized labor to which he cannot give his unqualified approval. For who stands more persistently for the principles of Christianity than does the church; and who stands more aggressively for the rights of labor than does the trade-union? With all their mistakes and all their shortcomings, they both represent the best in their particular field.

The possibilities in the co-operation of church and labor are limitless. Nothing would be impossible in the matter of social and economic reform. With the three million trade unionists in America, and all that they represent in their families, and the constituency which may not be in their organizations but for whom they, nevertheless, speak; and with the thirty-three million church members—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—these constitute a force which would be well-nigh invincible. With such tremendous power, there comes great responsibility. If there is any evil in our cities, any evil in society anywhere, God and man have the right to hold church and labor responsible if they are not eradicated.

But what about the motive in this co-operation? It must be one of absolute unselfishness. The question is not what can we get out of such co-operation, but how much can we put into it. It is not merely a question of wages for labor; it is not merely a question of members for the church; but how may we make others better and happier, because of this co-operation. This should be the supreme motive always.

"Your songs won't do for me. I can't allow any profanity in my theatre," said he. "But I don't use profanity," was the reply. "No," said the manager, "but the audience would."

Mrs. Passe (to her maid): "How is the weather today, Marie?" Maid: "Fresh and windy, madame." Mrs. Passe: "Very well; you will please put a healthy flush on my cheeks this morning; I am going out."

G. B. Benham, Attorney-at-law, 1112 Market St., opp. 7th. Phone Market 187. ***

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Capital actually paid up in cash \$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds \$1,529,978.50
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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.

Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.

Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.

Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.

Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.

Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Stillman.

J. & H. Kanewske, 19th and Vermont.

R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.

Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.

And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.

Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.

G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.

Jelinek Bros., 2430 California.

Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.

Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.

Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.

Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.

Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.

Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.

Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.

L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.

Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.

Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.

C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.

Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.

Hugo Stanek, 2471 San Bruno Ave.

Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.

Christ, Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.

Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.

San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.

Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.

San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.

Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Feb.,
Black on Lilac.

Fall Suitings Reduced 15% to 20%.**TAILORING**

AS
USUAL

In strict accordance with our custom, we do not care to carry over a single piece of Fall Suiting to the next season. That is why we are offering the above important reductions.

While these are Fall Woolens, yet they are suitable for all year wear.

As all of our suits are made in the VERY BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, in our own Sanitary workshop by our own weekly-paid force of Union Mechanics, these reductions are of more than ordinary importance.

Will YOU let this opportunity slip by?

Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
7th Street at Market

STRICTLY
UNION
MADE



LABOR CLARION.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvar Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
- (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
- (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 557 Clay.
- (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 318 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
- (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (208) Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) †Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 424 Pine.
- (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (10) †Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.

- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (181) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
- (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
- (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J, Sacramento.
- (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
- (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPIERS AND STEREOTYPIERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Standard Box Factory.
- Sutro Baths.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
- Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
- Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
- Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Webster.
- Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
- Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
- Schluter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
- Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting drew an average attendance, and the business necessitated a longer session than usual. The secretary-treasurer's report showed forty cards deposited during the month, and thirty-six withdrawn. The total membership on January 15th was 955-951 in the local field and 4 at the Union Printers' Home.

Applications for membership were received from M. F. Hoff, John Olsson, A. Iacini, Louis Abrate, Camilo Tommasini, Frederick L. Bebergall, Domenico Bianchi, Sven J. H. Lundquist, I. Lasky and George W. Walsh. The membership committee will meet on Monday evening, February 7th, at headquarters to consider these applications. Those interested should attend.

A proposal to hold all annual conventions of printing trades unions at the same time and place was referred to the delegates who shall be elected to represent No. 21 at the next I. T. U. convention.

Dr. George H. Evans, president of the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, was selected as the union's physician.

A contemplated change in the scale of prices, providing for a \$1 a day increase in wages where stereotyping plants are openly conducted in composing rooms, will be further considered by the executive committee.

Christopher Freeman and R. H. Leschinsky applied for admission to the Union Printers' Home. The union concurred, and the usual appropriations were made for transportation as soon as the Home authorities approve the applications.

Mrs. Winnie Barkley, W. J. Hanhart and John Rohden were admitted to membership, and the first two were initiated. Further time was granted the committee on the applications of Charles Hall and R. A. Dennis.

Mrs. Hattie Gutierrez de Lara addressed the union in behalf of the Mexican Liberty League. She eloquently described the need of assisting men imprisoned for no adequate reason at the request of the Mexican government. The union donated \$10.

The A. F. of L. appeal for the steel workers resulted in a decision to donate \$100 in \$25 payments for four months.

The wife and family of one of our sick members were remembered under the head of appropriations.

The label committee presented an exhaustive report of work transacted during the month. This committee meets on the first and third Monday nights of each month, and the membership is urged to accept the invitation extended to operate in this important phase of union life.

W. J. Higgins was elected to serve on the auditing committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. S. Gavin.

A discussion on the proposed mortuary benefit at last Sunday's meeting showed a division of opinion. The membership will vote next Thursday, February 10th. Chapels of ten members and over will be supplied with boxes. Smaller chapels will receive boxes on request. Unaffiliated members may vote at headquarters, 787 Market street, from 9:30 to 5:30. Briefly stated, the mortuary benefit proposes to reduce the per capita tax and "Journal" subscription from 45 cents to 40 cents per month; calls for a monthly assessment of one-half of one per cent on the total earnings (in addition to the old age pension assessment); and provides for a mortuary benefit of \$75 for a membership of one year or less; \$125 for a continuous membership of over one year and not more than five years; \$175 for a continuous membership of over five years and not more than ten years; \$275 for a continuous membership of over ten years and not more than fifteen years; \$400 for a continuous membership of over fifteen years.

Thos. J. Dignan of the job branch has announced his candidacy for delegate to the I. T. U.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. **Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave. **Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdtrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m. at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon. at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—Wm. Dundas, 3942 17th.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 227, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

For Women in Union and Home

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presided on the afternoon of January 29th at a conference of women called to discuss how to secure the best possible co-operation of the women of unorganized industries for the cause of organized labor. The matter of the organization of new women's trades unions was taken up. Among the conferees were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Miss Mary Drier, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York. "It is a source of great satisfaction to me that the society women of New York have taken up the cause of the shirtwaist strikers," Mr. Gompers said. "Had it not been for their support the girls probably would have been starved and beaten into submission some time ago. The organization of the co-operative shirtwaist factory by these patronesses of the strikers would prove helpful, but not a solution of the difficulty. Its organization will not be on a sufficiently large scale to cause a solution of the trouble. I have just come from Philadelphia, where I conferred with the leaders of the street car strike, and I am very hopeful that a mutually honorable adjustment will be reached speedily."

Mrs. French Sheldon is the greatest of all women hunters, and for her explorations in Africa and Asia has been elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society, the first woman to win this honor. There are few men with her skill with the rifle, and her record as a killer of big game surpasses that of Colonel Roosevelt. She has shot three lions in ten minutes. She has traveled for four months in the heart of Africa, the only white person in a caravan of several hundred, and she reports that not once in all her dealings with blacks was she given an insult. Mrs. Sheldon has lived among cannibals and head hunters and sixty native sultans, kings or chiefs have proposed marriage to her. On her last trip to Africa her native carriers rebelled. She faced the ring-leaders, leveled two revolvers, and threatened to shoot unless they obeyed her orders. She told them she would fire when she counted six. She got to four and the rebels held out. She was hesitating on five when a whistling eagle flew toward her. Mrs. Sheldon raised one of the revolvers and shot it dead. The natives believed she was possessed of magic and the rebellion was at an end.

Mrs. H. J. Tennant and Lady Frances Balfour have been appointed by King Edward members of the royal commission to inquire into the English divorce law, especially as it is administered among the poorer classes. Mrs. Tennant is a sister-in-law of the prime minister, Mr. Asquith. Both women are said to be ardent advocates of woman suffrage.

The Ottawa Equal Suffrage Association has addressed a letter to the wives of members of the provincial parliament asking their help in securing the passage of a suffrage bill. They point to the fact that the suffrage has been granted women in both New Zealand and Australia, and they ask why the women of Canada should be discriminated against by their brothers, fathers and husbands. It is said that all the women addressed, with the exception of less than half a dozen, have replied promising to use their influence.

Mrs. Kate Walker has kept the lighthouse on Robbins reef, north of Staten Island, since the death of her husband, fourteen years ago. She has lived on the same spot twenty-three years.

Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, special United States deputy attorney, who did such splendid work in the peonage cases, is now working on immigration conditions.

ENCIRCLES THE BAY.

The marvelous growth of the North American Hospital Association is a subject of general discussion. The success of the institution in San Francisco has been noteworthy. Occupying nearly an entire floor in the office building at 948 Market street, with every convenience known to the medical world, the entrance fee of \$2 and monthly dues of \$1 have attracted thousands of members. The membership is increasing each week, for ambulances are at the call of those injured or sick to convey them to any desired hospital, and the best physicians and surgeons on the Pacific Coast are in attendance to provide all that skill and attention can devise.

Not content with its position in the community life of the metropolis, the North American Hospital Association has encircled the bay. The residents of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Richmond, Vallejo and Napa are assured of the same treatment accorded San Franciscans. In the First National Bank Building of Oakland are elaborate headquarters, with the best facilities procurable for caring for those needing medical attention. Within a very short period of time, 2500 citizens of the cross-bay city have enrolled themselves under the banner of the association. This in itself is eloquent testimony of the high regard in which a needed institution is held that "makes good" from the first day. ***

There is something about the character of mules that makes their owners at times almost equally stubborn. In the Washington "Star" this dialogue concerning one if not two such animals is reported: "Why don't you get rid of that mule?" "Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade that mule off he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's tryin' fo' de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, February 1st, President C. H. Cassara presiding. Transfers deposited—Miss M. Angeloty, Local No. 47; Lacy Dobronyi, Local No. 47; Lee B. Grabbe, Local No. 67. Reinstated to membership in good standing—E. F. Webb, E. A. Benson, L. G. Lauray, C. Hiser, A. C. Parrott. Recommended for conditional membership in A. F. of M.—H. Morton. Suspended for non-payment of fine—G. W. Jewett.

The following committees have been appointed by the board: Agitation committee—J. H. Haywood; hall committee—G. J. Price, E. Magnus, J. H. Matheson, F. Heitman, Chas. Foster, J. D. Hynes; examination committee—A. J. Tickner, J. Dewey, C. Horst, W. Delaney, A. Vendt.

Castle Hall, Twelfth and Franklin streets, Oakland, should be Class E, instead of Class D. Error in printing the new price list.

Silvis Hein, Local No. 310, musical director Marie Cahill Co., and Paul Biese, Local No. 73, reported playing at the Columbia Theatre.

The funeral of the late member C. G. McMillan was held on Sunday, January 30th. Interment in I. O. O. F. cemetery. The funeral band was in attendance. Mr. McMillan had been in poor health for some time past, the end coming Thursday morning, January 27th. He was a young man of sterling worth, and the entire membership mourns his loss.

Farmer Hardapple: "Ma, Molly is back from college." Ma Hardapple: "Well, tell her to go call the cows home." Farmer Hardapple: "What would be the use? Cows don't understand college slang."

MILLIONS SPENT IN CRUSADE.

Based on reports gathered from all parts of the United States, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued a bulletin in which it is stated that \$8,180,621.50 was expended during the year just closed by the various interests fighting consumption in the United States. The bulletin, which is preliminary to a longer report, shows that in the year 1909 over 10,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed, and that 117,312 patients were treated and assisted by the sanatoria, dispensaries and anti-tuberculosis associations.

By far the largest amount of money spent during the past year was for the treatment of tuberculous patients in sanatoria and hospitals, \$5,292,289.77 being expended in this way. The anti-tuberculosis associations spent \$975,889.56, the tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics, \$640,474.64, and the various municipalities, for special tuberculosis work, spent \$1,111,967.53. The anti-tuberculosis associations distributed the most literature, spreading far and wide 8,400,000 copies of circulars, pamphlets, and other printed matter for the purpose of educating the public about consumption. The health departments of the different cities also distributed more than 1,056,000 copies, which, with the work done by state departments of health, brings the number of pieces distributed during the year well over 10,000,000. The largest number of patients treated during the year was by the dispensaries, where 61,586 patients were given free treatment and advice. The sanatoria and hospitals treated 38,758 patients, while anti-tuberculosis associations assisted 16,968.

New York state leads in the anti-tuberculosis work done during the past year, having spent more money, distributed more literature and treated more patients than any other state. Pennsylvania comes next and Massachusetts is third.

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Between 15th and 16th Streets.

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Mr. Truman devotes his entire personal time and attention to this business, assuring the public of capable and conscientious service, and prompt and polite treatment.

The next seven states are Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Ohio. The following table shows the work done in these ten states:

State	Expenditures	Literature, pieces distributed	Patients treated
New York	\$1,669,179.76	4,997,600	41,779
Pennsylvania ...	1,515,664.02	251,300	24,410
Massachusetts ..	1,059,123.53	217,605	10,645
Illinois	202,820.53	254,500	4,826
Maryland	195,691.07	29,500	5,829
Ohio	245,502.17	127,000	3,197
New Jersey.....	211,660.62	287,500	2,159
Colorado	566,205.17	37,000	3,229
California	254,707.14	107,075	1,900
Connecticut.	220,190.98	13,500	1,141

Although the survey of the past year's work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that next year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the various municipalities for next year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating \$3,976,500. In addition to these appropriations over \$4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis next year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

A NEW CHAMPION.

Major Dreyfus, the hero of the most famous army trial in recent French history, has become the champion of trade unionism and announces that he will shortly begin a lecture tour throughout France with this as his theme. The relation between capital and labor has long been a hobby with him, and his sympathies have inclined toward the wage earners. He says the employers, too, should "get together," the labor and capital "syndicates" acting as governors to each other. Major Dreyfus decries the revolutionary tendency of a large part of the French workmen.

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Special—BREWERS BOOTS \$6.50
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For the accommodation of those unable to purchase on week days, OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS until 10 o'clock.

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